7/15/87 573554

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

May 1987 Published June 1987

INCOME: MORE THAN A NUMBER AND A DOLLAR SIGN

The difference between South Dakota per capita income and income levels in other states and the nation has long been a source of controversy. Since 1929, only once has per capita personal income in the state been higher than the national average, in 1948. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, per capita personal income (the total income of people in an area divided by the number of people in that area) in South Dakota was $11,850 in 1986, compared to $14,461 in the United States.

Considering the difference in these levels, it is easy to understand why they lead to contention when used as an indicator of the economic well-being of people in an area. But a comparison of income must include more than a look at the numbers themselves. Many factors are involved, and all must be considered when income comparisons are made.

The types of industries found in South Dakota, or the industry make-up, is sometimes blamed for the state's lower per capita income. These claims point to the notion that low-paying industries are more predominate in South Dakota's industry make-up. However, if the U.S. industry make-up is applied to South Dakota average annual earnings data for 1979 (taken from the 1980 Census), earnings increase by only 2.1 percent.

One characteristic of South Dakota's industry make-up which may contribute to income level differences is its predominance of industries employing part-time workers. The services and retail trade industries--in which part-time employment is prominent--made up 41 percent of all nonfarm wage and salary employment nationwide and 43.5 percent in South Dakota in 1986. Nationwide, 19 percent of all employed persons worked part-time in 1986, while this percentage was 22.8 in South Dakota.

There are indications that this higher percentage of part-time workers in South Dakota lowers the average income. According to the 1980 Census, mean annual income of part-time workers, 18 years and older in South Dakota in 1979, was only 42.2 percent of the mean annual income of their full-time counterparts. It should be noted that the majority of part-time workers in South Dakota--72 percent in 1986--worked part-time because they chose to, not because they could only find part-time work.

In comparing the economic well-being of the state with other areas or the nation as a whole, per capita personal income data cannot be the sole criteria used. Per capita personal income figures do not take certain important factors, such as the cost of living, into account, and therefore alone do not present a complete picture.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In May.....3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

One living cost which per capita personal income does not take into account, for example, is personal taxes. An income measure which does take costs of personal taxes into account is per capita disposable personal income. This is the income that persons have available to spend and save.

Per capita disposable personal income, then, can be compared to per capita income to determine the portion of their income which people actually have available to spend and save. In 1986, per capita disposable income in South Dakota was $10,656. Comparing this income with per capita personal income shows that South Dakotans had 89.9 percent of their per capita income available for spending and saving. In the United States, per capita disposable income was $12,334 in 1986, 85.3 percent of per capita personal income. Considering costs of personal taxes, then, South Dakotans had 4.6 percent more of their per capita personal income available for spending and saving than did people in the United States as a whole.

COST OF LIVING ONE CONSIDERATION

Data for comparing the costs of living of South Dakota and of other areas is very limited. However, some data that does exist suggests an association between costs of living and earnings and income.

Using wage and living cost data for 29 metropolitan areas, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) found that, after wage data had been adjusted for differences in industry mix, there was a strong correlation between area wages and costs of living for the occupations in the cities studied. For example, the BLS found that for clerical workers, each one point rise in the areas' cost of living indexes was correlated with a .654 point rise in the pay index.

Data from another source suggests that lower income in South Dakota is compensated by living costs which are lower. The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) compiles a quarterly inter-city cost of living index. The index measures relative price levels for 59 various consumer goods and services. Included are grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services such as clothing, hair cuts and dry cleaning. An index of 100 represents the average cost of living of all participating cities. In the fourth quarter of 1986, 246 cities across the United States participated in the survey.

The average ACCRA index for the 17 participating cities within the five states that had the highest per capita personal incomes in the nation in 1986 was 120.8. The average ACCRA index for the 12 participating cities within the four states that had the lowest per capita incomes in the nation in 1986 (the lowest income state had no participating cities) was 97.8. The average ACCRA index for participating South Dakota cities (Rapid City, Aberdeen and Vermillion) was 95.2. This again suggests a relationship between cost of living and income.

As the information above shows, the application of per capita income as an indicator of the economic well-being of people in South Dakota, or any other area, must include more than the numbers themselves. What those numbers mean and numerous other economic factors must also be considered.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MAY

Nonfarm employment increased to 256,400 in May, up slightly from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 3,400 was noted over April levels, while the over-the-year increase was 2,600.

The largest over-the-year increases in May were noted in the wholesale and retail trade and services industries, and in government.

The services industry noted an increase of 1,100 over the year. This increase was noted mainly within the medical and health division and in the personal/businesses sector. Employment within the trade industry noted an increase in 1,000 over last year's levels. All of this growth was located within the retail trade division, particularly within the food, apparel and accessory, and furniture sectors.

The durable goods division of the manufacturing industry increased 1,000 over year-ago levels, helping offset losses in the nondurable goods division caused by a labor dispute. Employment in the construction industry was up 400 from year-ago levels. This growth is related to the increased building of both commerical and residential structures. Employment within government showed an increase of 800 over year-ago levels. Most of the growth was posted in federal and local government.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

May showed over-the-month employment increases in the construction, trade and services industries and in government.

The construction industry noted the largest increase in May, with an employment level of 1,400 jobs over April levels. All sectors of the construction industry posted seasonal increases.

Employment within the mining industry also rose slightly in May, increasing employment by 200. Most of this increase can be attributed to the quarrying sector, where construction demands increased the need for sand, rock, gravel and granite.

Wholesale and retail trade industry employment rose from month-ago levels, increasing by 1,300. Much of this increase occurred within the retail trade division, which increased by 1,100 jobs over April levels. Restaurants and lounges attributed to a large portion of this increase, because of the beginning of the tourist season. The employment decrease in the manufacturing industry was caused mainly by a labor dispute in the nondurable goods division.

The services industry posted traditional seasonal increases. Hiring within hotels, tourist attractions, and recreational facilities accounted for most of the 700 job increase that occurred within the hotel, amusement, personal and business division. The opening of the racing season, outdoor plays, summer youth camps, zoos, golf courses, and the continued increase in camping and fishing activities all added to this seasonal increase in employment.

Employment within government also rose in May, increasing by 800. This growth was distributed throughout federal, state and local levels.

The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent in May, down from the April rate of 3.7 percent. In May, 345,300 South Dakotans were employed, and 12,500 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	May 1987 (1)				May 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,695,000	112,377,000	7,318,000	6.1(3)	117,199,000	109,041,000	8,158,000	7.0(3)
South Dakota	357,700	345,300	12,500	3.5	349,700	335,300	14,500	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	70,453	68,169	2,284	3.2	68,208	65,836	2,372	3.5
Rapid City MSA	39,019	37,635	1,384	3.5	38,035	36,531	1,504	4.0
Aurora	1,462	1,442	20	1.4	1,483	1,472	11	0.7
Beadle	9,462	9,148	314	3.3	9,315	9,008	307	3.3
Bennett	1,468	1,422	46	3.1	1,521	1,470	51	3.4
Bon Homme	3,579	3,527	52	1.5	3,443	3,390	53	1.5
Brookings	13,471	12,944	527	3.9	13,920	12,807	1,113	8.0
Brown	21,120	20,118	1,002	4.7	20,254	19,169	1,085	5.4
Brule	2,555	2,510	45	1.8	2,630	2,564	66	2.5
Buffalo	541	506	35	6.5	502	444	58	11.6
Butte	4,253	4,027	226	5.3	3,845	3,664	181	4.7
Campbell	1,153	1,131	22	1.9	1,144	1,117	27	2.4
Charles Mix	4,190	4,019	171	4.1	4,249	4,072	177	4.2
Clark	2,192	1,886	306	14.0	1,966	1,898	68	3.5
Clay	6,636	6,337	299	4.5	6,648	6,348	300	4.5
Codington	11,581	11,191	390	3.4	11,361	10,796	565	5.0
Corson	1,667	1,600	67	4.0	1,764	1,547	217	12.3
Custer	4,244	4,173	71	1.7	4,005	3,937	68	1.7
Davison	9,140	8,969	171	1.9	8,795	8,603	192	2.2
Day	3,442	3,344	98	2.8	3,428	3,333	95	2.8
Deuel	2,256	2,172	84	3.7	2,291	2,139	152	6.6
Dewey	2,063	1,944	119	5.8	2,043	1,910	133	6.5
Douglas	1,805	1,775	30	1.7	1,758	1,723	35	2.0
Edmunds	2,546	2,474	72	2.8	2,459	2,408	51	2.1
Fall River	3,806	3,663	143	3.8	3,760	3,614	146	3.9
Faulk	1,320	1,303	17	1.3	1,321	1,297	24	1.8
Grant	4,441	4,263	178	4.0	4,366	4,180	186	4.3
Gregory	2,634	2,595	39	1.5	2,637	2,557	80	3.0
Haakon	1,279	1,238	41	3.2	1,203	1,177	26	2.2
Hamlin	2,400	2,294	106	4.4	2,329	2,243	86	3.7
Hand	2,106	2,076	30	1.4	2,152	2,108	44	2.0
Hanson	1,603	1,553	50	3.1	1,548	1,479	69	4.5
Harding	817	808	9	1.1	808	799	9	1.1
Hughes	8,621	8,409	212	2.5	8,387	8,173	214	2.6
Hutchinson	4,364	4,290	74	1.7	4,277	4,177	100	2.3
Hyde	904	885	19	2.1	897	882	15	1.7
Jackson	1,621	1,565	56	3.5	1,541	1,504	37	2.4

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	May 1987 (1)				May 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,235	1,198	37	3.0	1,218	1,211	7	0.6
Jones	682	663	19	2.8	678	667	11	1.6
Kingsbury	3,070	3,012	58	1.9	3,148	2,962	186	5.9
Lake	5,201	4,954	247	4.7	5,340	4,830	510	9.6
Lawrence	10,545	10,050	495	4.7	9,996	9,506	490	4.9
Lincoln	7,461	7,194	267	3.6	6,985	6,705	280	4.0
Lyman	1,570	1,533	37	2.4	1,624	1,496	128	7.9
McCook	2,995	2,854	141	4.7	2,908	2,753	155	5.3
McPherson	1,642	1,623	19	1.2	1,754	1,659	95	5.4
Marshall	2,295	2,250	45	2.0	2,232	2,168	64	2.9
Meade	9,543	9,235	308	3.2	9,372	8,992	380	4.1
Mellette	853	825	28	3.3	886	860	26	2.9
Miner	1,373	1,332	41	3.0	1,414	1,324	90	6.4
Minnehaha	70,453	68,169	2,284	3.2	38,035	36,531	1,504	4.0
Moody	3,238	3,119	119	3.7	3,278	3,125	153	4.7
Pennington	39,019	37,635	1,384	3.5	68,208	65,836	2,372	3.5
Perkins	2,556	2,521	35	1.4	2,587	2,554	33	1.3
Potter	1,606	1,561	45	2.8	1,557	1,528	29	1.9
Roberts	4,695	4,474	221	4.7	4,609	4,357	252	5.5
Sanborn	1,279	1,246	33	2.6	1,221	1,173	48	3.9
Shannon	2,477	2,277	200	8.1	2,648	2,403	245	9.3
Spink	3,845	3,782	63	1.6	3,833	3,747	86	2.2
Stanley	1,602	1,546	56	3.5	1,425	1,394	31	2.2
Sully	847	838	9	1.1	895	875	20	2.2
Todd	2,696	2,514	182	6.8	2,663	2,478	185	6.9
Tripp	3,517	3,456	61	1.7	3,419	3,333	86	2.5
Turner	4,453	4,336	117	2.6	4,280	4,125	155	3.6
Union	5,547	5,215	332	6.0	5,342	5,039	303	5.7
Walworth	3,201	3,064	137	4.3	3,110	2,957	153	4.9
Yankton	10,526	10,266	260	2.5	10,134	9,822	312	3.1
Ziebach	981	935	46	4.7	886	851	35	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

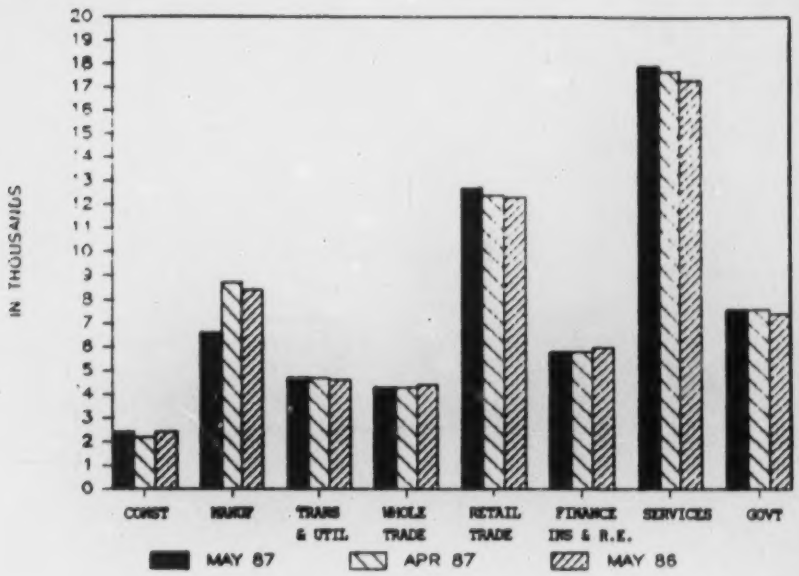
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.3 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)

	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	256,400	253,000	253,800	1.3	1.0
MINING	2,600	2,400	2,600	8.3	.0
CONSTRUCTION	10,200	8,800	9,800	15.9	4.1
MANUFACTURING	27,100	28,600	27,800	-5.2	-2.5
Durable Goods	15,900	15,600	14,900	1.9	6.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,600	9,600	8,900	.0	7.9
Nondurable Goods	11,200	13,000	12,900	-13.8	-13.2
Food & Kindred Products	5,600	7,400	7,700	-24.3	-27.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,800	2,700	3.6	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,500	12,600	.8	.0
Transportation	7,600	7,500	7,500	1.3	1.3
Communication	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,300	4.5	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67,200	65,900	66,200	2.0	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16,300	16,200	16,500	.6	-1.2
Durable Goods	7,100	7,100	7,300	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,100	9,200	1.1	.0
Retail Trade	50,900	49,800	49,800	2.2	2.2
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,300	8,000	1.2	5.0
Food Stores	7,600	7,500	7,300	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14,300	14,200	14,300	.7	.0
Finance	8,900	9,000	8,800	-1.1	1.1
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,300	3,200	3,400	3.1	-2.9
SERVICES	61,700	60,600	60,600	1.8	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,700	16,000	16,200	4.4	3.1
Personal and Business	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3
Medical and Health Services	23,400	23,300	22,800	.4	2.6
Educational Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	.0	.0
Social Services	4,200	4,200	4,100	.0	2.4
Membership Organizations	9,000	8,800	9,100	2.3	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	60,700	59,900	59,900	1.3	1.3
Federal	11,300	11,100	10,700	1.8	5.6
State	16,500	16,100	16,600	2.5	-.6
State Education	7,800	7,800	8,100	.0	-3.7
Local	33,000	32,700	32,700	.9	.9
Local Education	19,400	19,600	19,300	-1.0	.5

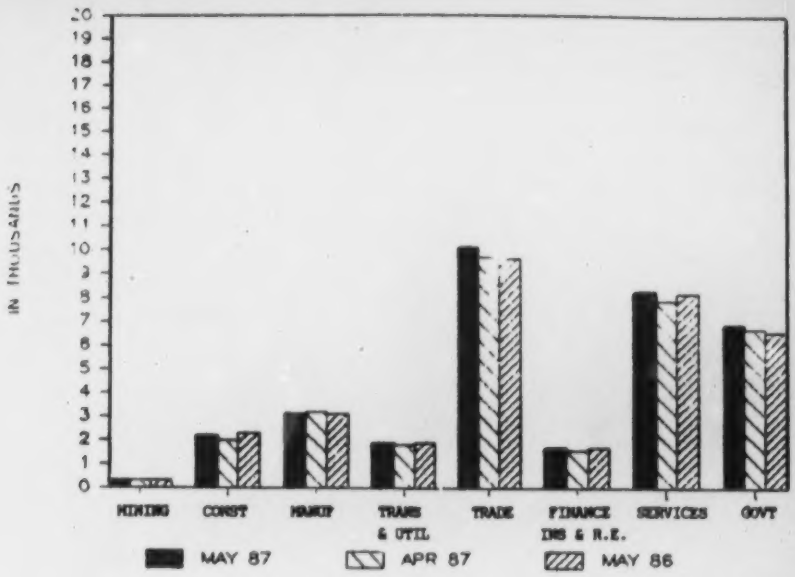
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61,900	63,400	62,800	-2.4	-1.4
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,200	2,400	9.1	.0
MANUFACTURING	6,600	8,700	8,400	-24.1	-21.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE	16,900	16,700	16,700	1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade	4,300	4,300	4,400	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade	12,700	12,400	12,300	2.4	3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	5,800	5,800	6,000	.0	-3.3
SERVICES	17,900	17,700	17,300	1.1	3.5
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,600	7,400	.0	2.7

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS BY INDUSTRY)



	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,500	33,300	33,800	3.6	2.1
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,000	2,300	10.0	-4.3
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,900	1,800	1,900	5.6	.0
TRADE	10,200	9,800	9,700	4.1	5.2
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	1,900	.0	15.8
Retail Trade	8,000	7,600	7,800	5.3	2.6
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,600	1,700	6.3	.0
SERVICES	8,300	7,900	8,200	5.1	1.2
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,700	6,600	3.0	4.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	20,313	21,803	20,959	41.3	41.6	42.3
Durable Goods.....	12,520	12,268	11,599	42.9	41.3	41.5
Nondurable Goods..	7,793	9,535	9,360	38.8	42.0	43.2
Sioux Falls MSA.....	4,553	6,483	6,317	41.5	45.6	46.3
Rapid City MSA.....	2,398	2,498	2,264	40.6	38.5	37.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Manufacturing						
Statewide.....	$319.25	$333.22	$325.29	$7.73	$8.01	$7.69
Durable Goods.....	330.33	319.25	304.20	7.70	7.73	7.33
Nondurable Goods..	302.25	351.54	350.78	7.79	8.37	8.12
Sioux Falls MSA.....	$303.37	$377.11	$370.86	$7.31	$8.27	$8.01
Rapid City MSA.....	302.06	279.51	241.33	7.44	7.26	6.47

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	338.7	337.7	326.3	.3	3.8
Food & Beverages....	324.0	322.5	309.4	.5	4.7
Housing.....	368.9	367.7	358.5	.3	2.9
Apparel.....	218.0	218.7	206.4	-.3	5.6
Transportation.....	314.6	313.3	305.7	.4	2.9
Medical Care.....	458.9	457.3	429.7	.3	6.8
Entertainment.....	282.0	281.3	272.9	.2	3.3

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986
Sex, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Male	1,106	2,008	1,432
Female	876	943	1,056
Race, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
White	1,782	2,709	2,234
Nonwhite	200	242	254
Age, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Under 45	1,486	715	1,870
Over 45	496	2,236	618
[2] Industry, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Mining	31	96	22
Construction	296	733	378
Manufacturing	581	631	704
Transportation & Public Utilities	89	192	97
Trade	447	629	582
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77	90	65
Services	390	443	542
Government	71	137	98
[2] Occupation, Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
Professional & Managerial	293	297	271
Clerical and Sales	381	449	507
Services	239	327	297
Processing	97	125	53
Machine Trade	93	175	137
Benchwork	227	225	423
Structural Work	413	903	543
Other	239	450	257
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,982	2,951	2,488
1-2 Weeks	335	522	405
3-4 Weeks	208	236	265
5-14 Weeks	780	1,126	877
15 Weeks & Over	659	1,067	941

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAY 1987	APR. 1987	MAY 1986	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,531	2,381	1,555	-35.7	-1.5
B. Weeks Compensated	8,180	16,426	9,884	-50.2	-17.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$595,221	$1,432,955	$1,101,824	-51.5	-36.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$39,850,100	$38,414,600	$33,717,600	3.7	18.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,203	5,648	8,159	-7.9	-36.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,510	3,862	5,113	16.8	-11.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	6,202	5,293	6,186	17.2	0.3

	May 1987
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$187,715

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	May 1987 People	May 1987 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	33	$ 7,656
J. Partial Employment	97	$ 7,663

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

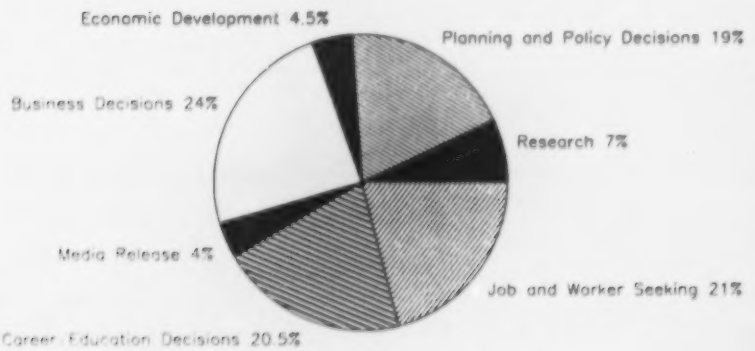
Congress Information Center
SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

DID YOU KNOW???

Labor market information may look like just facts, figures and statistics. But like other tools, they are more greatly appreciated for their uses or applications. The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor provides many different types of South Dakota Labor economics information to a full range of users. From July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987, the Labor Market Information Center responded to more than 1,600 requests for information.

Labor market information provides a guide for a variety of uses, such as making business decisions, including plans for new firms or business expansions; making realistic career choices; for educational curriculum planning; to measure economic activity; and for planning and policy decisions. The graph below illustrates the disbribution of these various uses of labor market information.

USES OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
JULY 1986 THROUGH JUNE 1987



JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA